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Open for passengers at 9 p. m. and leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially convenient to

Commercial Travelers and Business Men. The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a.m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western connections particularly advantageous to PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS

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For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Pig Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 33—Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 35—Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9—Monon accommodation, daily except

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ROUND TRIP \$22 NEW ORLEANS or MOBILE ACCOUNT MARDI GRAS.

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For the Teeth

Try Parrott & Taggart's Bread - the biggest and best loaf in Indianapolisrich in crust and crumb, fully fermented, wellbaked and wholesome.

Ask your grocer for it.

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Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

WAGON WHEAT 57c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 452 West Washington Street.

days is only

The Unlaundered Shirt we place on sale to-day at

It is reinforced back and front. Has and back. Has felled seams. It is made of New York Mills Muslin, with 1900 Linen in bosom and hand-made button-holes. Sizes 12 to 181. It is a genuine 75-cent Shirt and a good one for that price. Our price for a few

48 Cents

And we fearlessly claim for it the Best Shirt ever sold for the money.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF ADVANCE SHIPMENTS-

Everett Classic Ginghams, Renfrew Dress Ginghams, Whittenton Heather Ginghams,

Warwick Fancy Ginghams, Austral Suitings, Imperial Zephyrs, Toile du Nord,

Wonderful Fiery Meteor Has Fall-

en in the State of Nevada.

Went Through the Air as a Comet and

Tore a Hole in the Earth 100

Feet in Diameter.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 4.-On the night of

Feb. 1 about 10:20 o'clock a brilliant meteor

shot over western Nevada and eastern Call-

fornia, illuminating the heavens for a space

of several seconds. The illumination was

followed by a low rumbling and shock as

if by earthquake. It has now been ascer-

tained that the meteor struck about five

miles from a railway station called Cando-

laria, in Esmeralda county, about 140 miles

from here. People there who saw the me-

teor described it as an immense body of

fire, with a tail like a comet. As it rushed

through the air it made a noise like the

sound of a sky rocket just as it starts up-

ward, only much greater. At Candolaria

many people were greatly alarmed at the

sudden appearance of the great ball of fire.

Suddenly it seemed to burst in the air, and

then the light disappeared. Then came a

strange rumbling noise and also a shaking

of the earth. The report here is that houses

in Candolaria were shaken as if by earth-

quake. It was soon learned that the com-

motion was caused by the meteor. People

have made wild estimates on the weight of

the meteor, some in their excitement saying

it must have weighed one hundred thousand

tons to cause such a shaking of the earth

Friday morning a party was organized and started in search of the meteor. Toward

evening the searchers began finding broken

branches which had been knocked from

trees by flying fragments, sage brush torn

up by the roots and holes in the earth

which had been gouged out by pieces of the

meteor. Finally they came on a huge hole nearly one hundred feet across, where the

report is that the ground was hot about

the hole, and hence that close examina-

tion was impossible. Pleces were found in

the neighborhood within a circle a mile in

diameter. The surface of the earth for sev-eral hundred yards is scarred by pieces of

FOR THE ROCKEFELLERS.

Lake Superior Bessemer Mines in Dis-

pute This Year.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 4,-The

annual meeting of the Lake Superior Con-

solidated Mining Company will be held

here Tuesday and Wednesday. Franklin

Rockefeller and James Corrigan, of Cleve-

land, and a trusted iron man from

Gogebic range are already at the head of

the lakes, and other directors are expected

to-morrow. A complete change of officers

and directors will probably be made at the

meeting, and full control of the company

will pass into the hands of the Rockefeller

syndicate. Dispatches from New York to-

day so state, and iron men who are posted

say that in their opinion the mines will

pass to the Rockefeller people. This will

let out the Merritts, formerly the strongest

stockholders, and the pioneer iron men of

the Mesaba range and builders of the

Mesaba & Northern road, which carries

the Mesaba ore to the docks here. Lon

Merritt was in New York about ten days

ago, and a Superior iron man while there at the same time was informed that Mer-

ritt had made arrangements to secure

\$1,500,000, which put them in position to re-

tain their interests. It has been reported

that the Merritts were pushed for ready

cash, and the money loaned Merritt arranged for in New York has not arrived. It is probable that they have sold to the Rockefeller syndicate. The details will not

be known until after the annual meeting

The Lake Superior company controls all

the best Bessemer mines on the Mesaba

range, and its original capital was \$17,-

HIS HEAD BATTERED.

Brutal Murder of a Watchman in Chi-

cago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-John Roos, fifty

years old, and a watchman in the San

Diego Building, No. 47 River street, was

murdered early this morning, his head

and face being pounded to a jelly with an

iron bar. When E. G. Anderson, engineer

of the building, entered the engine room

at 9 o'clock, he found Roos lying on the

floor and breathing faintly. He was at

once taken to a hospital, but died without

regaining consciousness. For a time the

police were unable to determine how the

crime had been committed, but finally

found an iron bar, used in shaking the furrace grates. It was covered with blood

and hair, and was undoubtedly the weapon

used by the murdered. There was no reason why any one should attempt his life.

The police are looking for Charles Kern, a

young man who was watchman of the

building before Roos, and who was dis-charged for cause. He is known to have

been very bitter against Roos for taking

his place. The officers believe the crime

was committed for revenge, notwithstand-

ing that \$11 in money, Roos's weekly sal-ary, was taken from the body.

For the Miseries of Dyspepsia,

In the newest and most desirable designs, spring colorings. The prices are lowest ever named.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.

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Store keeps Diadem Patent and all kinds of Flour Feed and Fancy Cereals, cheap, at 62 North Delaware Street, Opposite Market House Telephone 703.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON.

t Is Full Length and Made for the Daughters of American Revolution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.-The full-length portrait of the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, has just been finished by Daniel Huntington, president of the Academy of Design. It was painted for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Harrison having been their first president-general. The picture was on exhibition to the Daughters of the Revolution to-day and will also be to-morrow at the residence of Henry G. Marquand. The portrait represents Mrs. Harrison standing near an open doorway, through which is caught a glimpse of the Potomac river and distant mountains. The dress is plain and of steel-blue moire with a long train; the vest is of white satin under Duchesse lace and revers of the latter are turned back. In one hand is held a half-opened fan, while the badge of the revolutionary society, a spinning wheel and distaff of gold, silver and colonial blue enamel set with thirteen large diamonds, is pinned on the left side of the waist. The ikeness is considered an excellent one by ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee, who have watched the progress of the portrait with interest. It will be unveiled at Washington at the Church of Heavenly Love Thursday, Feb. 22, at the convening of the third continental congress of the of the third continental congress of the soclety, and later it will be hung in the Blue Room of the executive mansion. Its cost was \$2,500, and every chapter of the soclety, now numbering over four thousand members, contributed to the portrait fund.

HOW ANNIE PIXLEY DIED.

Her Mother Makes Mysterious Insinuations About the Occurrence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.-The World says to-day: The mother and sisters of the late Annie Pixley, the actress, who died in London Nov. 8, last, will take immediate steps to bring out the full facts and circumstances connected with her death. Mrs.

Pixley said to-day: "I have hitherto said nothing in regard to my daughter's death. I told my children to keep stlent, too. We hoped that Mr. Fulford, my daughter's husband, would inform us of the truth regarding her death. I do not think he has done this. I have given him every opportunity to do so, and now I am going to try to find out for my-self. On Nov. 9 I got a cablegram from him saying: 'Annie is dead.' I cabled back within an hour: 'Have her body sent home to me.' The answer I got was most brutal. He said that he had had the body cremated and that the ashes were in his possession. Then he said that he had known my daughter was going to die before he took her away. I have that with his name signed to it. I have endeavored in every way possible to learn the truth about my daughter's death from Mr. Ful-ford, and have not succeeded. I will now try in a different way, and I am confident

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE.

The Young Woman's Attorneys Will Demand a Speedy Trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Counsel for Miss Madeline Pollard intimate very clearly the intention to urge a speedy trial in the suit brought by Miss Pollard against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for \$50,000 damages because of alleged seduction and breach of promise. To a reporter of the Evening Star, one of her counsel to-day said:

"You can rest assured that the case will be tried before the nominating convention in the defendant's district is held." The Star also says that the case will probably be called within a few weeks, before Judge Bradley, of the District Court, and that Miss Pollard's counsel says the only way in which a speedy trial can be stopped. is by the defense stating names of material witnesses whose attendance it cannot procure at this time, and what it is expected to prove by these witnesses, or demonstrating to the court that the interests of the country would suffer by the absence of Mr. Breckinridge from Congress.

WANT NEW HUNTING GROUNDS.

A Ute Chief on His Way to See the Great Father About It.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 4.-Chief Ignacio, of the Southern Utes, pased through Denver last night en route to Washington to testify at the hearing Feb. 10 on the question of the removal of the Southern Utes from their reservation in Colorado to the eastrn part of Utah. The chief says the Utes all want to go west, and are becoming restless on account of the delay in carry-ing out the treaty. The game in the south-ern part of Colorado is about exhausted, ern part of Colorado is about exhausted, and the Indians are pining for the hunting ground in Utah, where game is abundant and white people are not numerous.

And they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and outside the prison. From this court the corfice franking privilege of members and in the bomb instead of nails, many people lator is a certain and speedy cure.

And they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and outside the prison. From this court the corfice franking privilege of members and in pamphlet form several million copies were smaller court. This court has a covered ar-

The Paris Anarchist Goes to the Guillotine This Morning.

Plea for Commutation of Sentence to Life Imprisonment Denied by President Carnot.

THE BOMB-THOWER'S CAREER

Taught School and Married His Wife in the United States.

Cafes and Wine Shops in the Neighborhood of the Prison Crowded All Night with a Mob.

PARIS, Feb. 5 .- The execution of Vaillant was determined on yesterday and is set for 7 o'clock this morning. President Carnot refused to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. The news was only known last evening. The people began gathering soon afterwards, and the crowd kept increasing rapidly in size until 2 o'clock this morning, when a fine rain commenced to fall. Workmen then started in to erect barricades across all the streets leading into the square, from which the people were driven by the police at 2:50 o'clock this morning. At that hour the gardes republicaine arrived on scene. The cafes and wine shops were all crowded with the lowest class of citizens, who loudly commented on the injustices of sending Vaillant to the guillotine, as he had killed nobody. Four companies of the Gardes Requblicaine and a squadron of mounted guards formed around the square. Meanwhile the crowd continued to increase and signs of approaching turbulence on its part were noticeable. An ugly rush of men and women up the Rue de la Requette took place at 4 o'clock, but was stopped by the police. The wooden scarfold arrived at 4:14 a. m.

THE PRISON DE LA ROQUETTE. Visit to the Historic Pile Near the Guillotine.

PARIS, Feb. 4.-The correspondent of the Associated Press to-day paid a visit to the famous prison De la Roquette, where the condemned Anarchist, Vaillant, is awaiting execution. The Roquette is a prison for persons sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, and is only a temporary place of detention for those undergoing longer terms. It owes, therefore, its hard reputation to the fact that within its walls criminals condemned to death, sometimes as long as four weeks, awalt the reprieve or confirmation of the sentence. The prison is situated at the extreme end of Paris and in one of the poorer districts. The dismal character of the neighborhood is intensified by the dilapidated condition, by the surrounding wretched hovels, by the shops containing, exclusively, funeral monuments, wreaths, etc., and by the vicinity of the Pere la Chaise Cemetery.

It is in front of the prison gate on an open space between two small squares that the guillotine is erected on execution mornings. Five large granite slabs mark the exact spot upon which it must stand. Not more than twenty yards from this spot a sentry guards the gate and announces visitors. In response to the correspondent's call a warder emerged from the side gate, looked at the pass and desired the visitor to cross at the yard and knock at another heavy gate. This second gate is the entrance to the prison proper. The warder showed the visitor to an office, where the latter was requested to wait. He had no time to enter into conversation with the clerks, for the chief warder came in, introduced himself and said that he was at the caller's disposal.

NONE EVER ESCAPE. The prison De la Roquette, which was designed by a German, is a three-story building of massive stone. It is surrounded larger portion had fallen. It struck on a bare knoll composed of sand and rocks. One by two square walls, each about thirty feet high. A walk, fifteen feet wide, separates the prison from the first wall, and another walk, equally wide, separates this from the outer wall. Sentries are on duty day and night on both of these walks. Only the most reliable prisoners are allowed, under escort, to sweep them. Escapes are thus rendered well nigh impossible. In fact, not even an attempt at an escape has ever been

The prison proper contains two open in-ner courts. The first and the larger of the two is surrounded by the four walls, with nothing to relieve their monotony other than the four rows of equidistant, heavilybarred square windows running in a straight line. The uniform of the prisoners is composed of a gray jacket, with brass buttons, gray trousers, gray skull hat and clogs. This was worn by a clean-shaven youth, who, as a distinctive mark, had two red stripes on the top of his jacket. He was busily engaged in cleaning the yard. In reply to a question he said that all prisoners undergoing imprisonment of over three weeks are shaved, and that men whose behavior is good were allowed more freedom and were given employment as assistants to warders. The ground floor of the prison is occupied by the chapel, the refectory, the library and the workshops. The work in the latter is contracted by the government at 10 pence per day. Half of this is kept to defray the expense of the oners on their discharge.

maintenance of prisoners, while the other half is accumulated and given to the pris-On the occasion of the correspondent's visit there were more than 150 silent pris-oners polishing brass, binding books and manufacturing women's cheap boas. Among the 150 clean-shaven faces there were many jail-bird physiognomies, but many pale and haggard looks, inspiring more sympathy and compassion than repul-Questioned as to the amount of sympathy different classes of prisoners inspire in the warders, the guide said that in the silence which is imposed and the numerous preoccupations which absorb the warders, and their ignorance most of the time of the crimes which bring the men to prison, they have no time to discriminate, and all prisoners are altke to them.

The refectory, the chapel, the library, and, finally, ten punitive cells, were next visited. No wonder there are not more of these hells, for when a man has been in one once he never wants to return. Each cell is about eight feet long by five wide. One of the sides is occupied by a slanting wooden couch five and one-half feet long by three wide. For a pillow there is a sloping block of wood and at the foot a slightly raised block. The light which comes from above is just sufficient to make darkness visible. No bed clothing is given to the prisoner, whom the government may condemn to as many as five weeks' immurement. His food is composed of bread and water, and only once in four days a

VAILLANT'S CELL. On the first floor is the hospital, in which, however, only light cases are treated. The old men's ward and the school room, which is not frequented at all, are also on this floor. The two floors above, to which access is obtained through heavily barred doors, are divided into 360 cells. Each cell is eleven feet long by eight feet wide, and contains only a bedstead. The prisoner must be up at 7 o'clock in the morning and prepare his bed, to which he returns at 7 p. m. The first cell visited was No. 23. This was occupied for a month, during the commune in 1871, by Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. He was imprisoned as a hostage and conducted from his cell to be shot with four other companions within the walls of the prison. The prison authorities have never locked another prisoner in that cell, sacred to his memory, nor has the now worm-eaten mattress or table and chair been removed. The cells, which are built in a row opposite each other, in the two sides of the corridors, receive the light from

cade. Under the arcade, on the right as one enters, are built the cells, one of which is occupied by Vaillant. The correspondent desired to visit this cell, but he was met with a refusal. When a cell is occupied no visitors are allowed in the gallery, out of compassion for the man's feelings. The guide next showed the visitor over the ground which the prisoner has to traverse when he leaves his cell for the guillotine, and showed the room in which his hair is cut and the collar removed by the executioner. From this parrow room the condemned man is conducted to the guard room, then through the first gate, and finally through the outer gate, beyond which the fatal knife

awaits. Refore leaving the correspondent went around the two walks and was shown the corner, now railed off, where Monseigneur Darboy and his companions were shot by the communards.

STORY OF THE CRIMINAL. Vaillant One Time Was a School Teacher in the United States.

August Vaillant was born at Mezieres,

Department of Ardennes, on Dec. 29, 1861. He was an illegitimate son, and led a roving life. At one time he lived in Buenos Ayres, and at another in the United States, where he passed three months teaching school. He was married in the United States, and by this marriage had a little girl, whose name is Sidcene. He returned to Paris in 1887, entered into intimate relations with another woman named Marchal and went to live in the Montmartre district, where, in the rare intervals during which he worked, he secured employment in a fancy leather manufactory as a workman on pocket books. An industrious life, however, had very little attraction for him, and he preferred to be a vagabond and thief. No less than five times he was convicted of petty crimes. Up to 1886 he called himself a Socialist-Revolutionist, but socialism was too mild to suit his views, so he abandoned it and became an avowed Anarchist. He became active as a preacher of Anarchist propaganda while still re-taining his membership in one of the Socialist groups. His mother lives at St. Ouen, near Paris, with an aged Anarchist. For a short time previous to his commission of the crime of throwing the bomb into the Chamber of Deputies he acted as manager in the office of an Anarchist pe-

riodical. In August, 1893, Vaillant went to live with his mistress on the second floor of No. 17 Rue De la Raffinerie, Choissy le Roi, paying his rent of six francs weekly with regularity, and impressing his landlord as a sober and industrious workman. At this time Vaillant was employed in the Potingon morocco works. Two weeks before the throwing of the bomb Vaillant asked his landlord to be allowed to pay the rent every month, saying that he had secured employment as a foreman in Paris at a factory where the hands were only paid by the month. Shortly after this his habits, which had been quite regular, became noticeably changed and he was frequently absent at night. His mistress told the police that he was so good, intelligent and kind-hearted a man that she could not at first believe that he had committed the crime. Vaillant is also said to have founded the Choissy le Roi Philosophical Society.

THE BOMB INCIDENT. The bomb-throwing in the Chamber of Deputies took place on Dec. 9, at 4:09 p. m. M. Mirman, a Socialist, whose election had been disputed, had just descended from the Tribune after a speech in favor of his claims, and M. Dupuy, the Speaker, had just uttered the words: "I am about to call for a vote on the conclusions on the sixth electoral committee" when the explosion occurred. Instantly the chamber was filled with smoke. Heartrending cries were heard from all sides and Abbe Lemier, one of the Deputies, fell from his bench, hit by one of the pieces of the bomb. If the dynamite had struck the floor before exploding a number of people would un-doubtedly have been killed, but a woman sitting beside Vaillant in the public gal-lery jostled his arm as he was in the act of throwing the bomb and this caused it to strike on the border of the gallery instead of on the floor of the chamber. As a re-sult the persons injured were mostly specta-tors in the galleries, and nearly all the Deputies escaped injury.

About fifty persons were severely injured by the flying nails with which the bomb was loaded, and were transported in an ambulance to a temporary hospital established in the refreshment room of the Chamber. Other persons who were only slightly hurt went to their homes as soon as they had convinced the police that they had no connection with the crime. The Deputies maintained their dignity in spite of the awful suspense which followed the explosion. The gates which closed immediately, one of the Deputies, M. Argelis, having gone to the sentinel and given the order "Close the gates and do not let any one leave, even if he should tell you he is a Deputy." For hours a company of marine infantry crossed their bayonets and prevented the struggling crowd of frightened spectators from forcing its way into the

At first Vaillant, who was among those seriously wounded, was not suspected as the criminal. He had gained an entrance into the public gallery and was one of the first to attempt to escape from the chamber. He had been wounded in the nose and right leg. Hatless and bleeding pro-fusely from his wounds, he smashed with his cane a window panel of one of the doors in a furious pasion, but was driven back by a soldier, who leveled his bayonet at him. He then went into the refreshment rooms, where his wounds were bandaged by Dr. Miller, one of the deputies Val laint then walked around the building until one of the stenographers of the chamber, M. Paulida, called the attention of the commissary of police to his demeanor. Questioned by the commissary, Vaillant said that he was M. Marchal, living in Choissy le Roi, and that he was anxious to get home. He was taken to the depot of prefecture of police while detectives were sent to his home. They found that his right name was Vaillant. The criminal was then transferred at 2 o'clock to the Hospital Hotel Dieu, where shortly afterwards he voluntarily acknowledged his

MARKS OF THE CRIMINAL.

Vaillant was of high stature, dark complexion and wore a heavy mustache, his features were coarse and hard and his whole appearance repellant. His forehead was wide, his eyes large, round and expressive and his ears large and flapping. To the judge d'instruction Vaillant told how he made and threw the bomb. He said that he obtained one hundred francs from a prosperous militant Anarchist for the purpose of arranging for a grand coup. This after some reflection he decided should take place in the Chamber of Deputies, and he at once set about procuring the materials. He purchased the chemicals in small quantities at various shops, pretending that he was a dyer and wanted them for use in his business. It took him two weeks to get material enough for his purpose. The arrangement of the tube which was in the bomb he found especially troublesome. It was necessary that the middle of the tube should be narrow. He warmed the tube over a candle and when it was sufficiently heated he twisted it so much that he broke it in the middle. He thus destroyed fourteen before he fixed one to his satisfaction. Then he put the tube in a sauce pan, first filling one end with pieric acid. A cotton plug was in the middle of the tube and green powder in the other end. The closed end was surrounded with powder. The rest of the pan he filled with three pounds of nails. The bomb was finished on Dec. 8 and he fastened the cover on tightly with iron wire. On the day of the explosion he placed the bomb on his stomach between his trousers waistband and supported by a leather belt, then boarded a street car and went to the Chamber of Deputies. At 11:15 o'clock a. m. he took his place in the line outside the chamber. He did not have to yield his card of admission. Inside he was made to remove his overcoat. He said he wanted to throw the bomb into the government benches, and afterward mount the rostrum and explain his action. One of the nails hit him on the nose, and the smoke suffocated him so that he was unable to speak. When asked why he did not give himself up immediately, he answered: "I wanted to see the effect of the bomb. Everybody was maddened and dazed. My neighbor in the gallery passed me several times without recognizing me. When told that Abbe Lemire was badly wounded, he said: "It served him right, The place of priests is not in the cham-When informed that General Billot was also hurt. Vaillant laughed and said: "Ah, he might have drawn his sabre and shout-

ed. 'Auvergne,' as a battle cry.' ONLY ONE REGRET.

Upon being told that many innocent persons were injured he said: "This affair

TROUBLE FOR TRUSTS

Voorhees Has It In for All Sorts of Pool Combinations.

The Octopus Sugar Syndicate Will Be the Especial Object of the Great Buncombe Talker's Wrath.

THE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT

Believed Congress Will Continue Until After Dog Days.

Debate and Vote on Boutelle's Hawaiian Resolution the First Thing This Week-Elections Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Chairman Voorhees, of the Senate finance committee, says he intends to smash the trusts in revising the Wilson tariff bill, if it be the last act of his life. The Senator's opinion of national banks has been stated by him in language more lurid than beautiful. His opinion of the trusts, he says, is no less lurid. When told that the Sugar Trust in-

tended to secure a discriminating duty on refined sugar the chairman of the finance committee said: "It will get not a mill. A duty on refined sugar is solely protection to the most

corrupt, grinding and oppressive monopoly in the country. I intend to make it my especial duty to see that this trust be smashed. You can depend on one thing certain-that whatever is done in the way of changing duties raised by the Wilson bill there will be no change which will help any trusts. The Democratic party has for a quarter of a century been inveighing against trusts and monopolies, and it has been trying to kill them by legislation. I hardly think it will now foster them by tariff measures."

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT. Guesses at Washington Range All the Way from July to November.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- No sooner does a Congress convene in its first session, secure its complete organization and get fairly down to wark, than those connected with it begin to wonder when it will adjourn. The second or final session of a Congress always adjourns by a day fixed by the Constitution, at noon on March 4, in uneven years. Much of this wonder and anxiety as to when the Congress will adjourn is entertained by employes and others who have business or pleasure out of Washington. Others are Senators and Representatives who are eager to give attention to their private affairs. There is a great deal of a different kind of anxiety prevailing here now as to when this session will adjourn. Everybody knows that the session will adjourn within a few days after the Wilson bill is out of the way. Everybody is anxious to have that measure either passed into law or defeated.

There has been hung up in the document room of the Senate a large calendar, and every man who is supposed to have good judgment upon the question of adjournment is asked by some of the employes in that room to write down on the calendar his guess as to when this session will adjourn. Not only have nearly all of the old employes about Congress guessed, but many of the best-informed Senators and Representatives have registered their guesses. The dates run all the way from July 1 to Nov. 1. The prevailing opinion centers around the latter part of August. The appropriation bills, which must take effect July 1, will undoubtedly be out of the way by that time, so that Congress can adourn within a few hours after the tariff bill is passed or defeated. Three-fourths of Congress really believe that the adjourn-ment will not be had until after the dog

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Democrats Have Decided to Settle the

Hawaiian Debate at Once. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The Hawalian debate, Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury, the O'Neill-Joy contested election case and perhaps the fortifications appropriation bill will occupy the attention of the House during the coming week. By an arrangement greed to just before the House adjourned last night the Hawaiian debate is to be extended until 3:36 o'clock Tuesday, the special order for its consideration being modified so as to include a provision for a vote upon the Boutelle resolution as well as the McCreary and Hitt resolutions. The extension of the time will serve the purpose of definitely disposing of Hawaii in the House, inasmuch as on Tuesday, had the order not been modified, it was Mr. Boutelle's intention to come to the front with his resolution. As it was a privileged question, it could not have been put aside, and might have resulted in additional complications, so that the Democratic leaders concluded last night that the shortest way out of the difficulty would be to agree to a compromise. As yet no Democrat has broken over party lines on the Hawaiian matter, as far as debate is concerned, and it seems likely that the McCreary resolution will pass by practically a strict party vote. Mr. Holman, however, is still bent on offering his resolution condemning the action of Mr. Stevens, but at the same time reprobating the course of the administration in attempting to restore the deposed Queen. How much Democratic strength, if any, this resolution will command is still problemat-

On Wednesday Mr. Bland will call up his bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury (amounting to over \$55,000,-000), that sum to be made immediately available, if necessary, to meet the wants of the treasury in the Issuance of treasury notes similar to those issued under the act of 1890. Mr. Bland and many of his Democratic colleagues, who are bitterly opposed to the bond issue, want to relieve the treasury in this way rather than by the issue of bonds, and it is probable that during the debate there will be a heavy outcropping of criticism of the action of Secretary Carlisle in so far as it relates to the use of the proceeds of the sale of bonds to pay current expenses of the government. The Republicans will take the position indicated by the minority report, that there is no silver seigniorage in the treasury, the bullion against which notes were issued under the act of 1890 not having been coined. They will also take the position that while the coinage value of the silver in the treasury is \$181,914,961, its actual market value is but \$97,156,052, or, in other words, that the silver obligations of the government, coined or uncoined, if is-sued up to the full coinage value as if sliver were at par (\$1.29 per ounce), would only be worth about 55 cents on the dollar, and could only be sustained by the credit of the government. Mr. Bland expects that the debate upon his bill will not last over two days. On Friday the O'Neill-Joy contested elec-

on that day will be followed by the fortification appropriation bill, it being the intention of the appropriation committee to crowd the appropriation bill forward as soon as opportunity offers. During the week a row will probably be precipitated over the publication now going on in the Congressional Record in serial will be remembered, that under the "general leave to print" granted in connection resentative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, printed (several chapters at a time) the whole of Henry George's volume "Progress and Poverty." By printing it is part of the Congressional Record it became subject to the

tion case will come up, and if disposed of

form of Prof. George Gunton's "Social Economies." During the last Congress, it with the debate on the Springer free wool bill that a coterie of Democrats, led by Rep-